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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRAIN RAILWAY
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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FOR 1907.
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OF
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AND
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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 671

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 24

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 15, Queen's Road Central.

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 33

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Hongkong, 5th December, 1907. a1018

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Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. a1584



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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

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Every Comfort

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. la43

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Special arrangements for a long stay.

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HAS been re-opened under European
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as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (the Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
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Watson's "CO" Solera Sherry	\$18.00
Watson's "D" Superior Pale Dry	\$18.00
Watson's "E" Finest Pale Dry	\$24.00
Natty (old bottle)	\$24.00
Sandeman's Very Pale Dry	\$18.00
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	Per Doz.
Beaune	\$18.00
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Watson's "B" Port	\$15.00
Watson's "C" Port, superior	\$18.00
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Sandeman's Estrella	\$24.00
Sandeman's very old Tawny	\$42.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On December 18th, at Shanghai, Mrs. B. S. KERNAN, of a son.

On December 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of IVON TUXFORD, of a son.

On December 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. SHEENHAMER, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 21st, 1907.

A WRITER in the *Spectator* (signing himself E. G. J. M.), who is evidently well acquainted with Chinese affairs, hits the exact point in reference to reforms in China. He takes exception to a statement which was made in that paper to the effect that nothing good would ever happen in the Provinces until something creditable is done at Peking, and after explaining at length the independent position of the Viceroys in the different Provinces, he comes to the conclusion that "the regeneration of China, if it comes, will be accomplished by a series of local and provincial efforts and movements which may gradually be combined in a general advance, forcing by direct or indirect pressure the hands of the Central Government, or perhaps facilitating the accomplishment of its aims, if it should ever be inspired by a genuine spirit of reform." It would perhaps be difficult to describe more accurately the process which is actually going on in China than in the words above quoted, and they would afford good ground for hopefulness but for the prudent, if somewhat discouraging, qualification in the last few words: if it (the Central Government) should ever be inspired by a genuine spirit of reform. There is

unfortunately a great deal too much in that to make it possible for the most sanguine to feel absolute confidence in the possibility of general reform in China by aid of the Central Government, who it is too much to be feared will never be penetrated by a genuine desire for reform. It is only great pressure, we may be quite certain, that will ever move them in this direction, and the chief danger that has to be faced is that the conservative instincts at the Capital may prevent the Central Government making terms with the changes in China as it exists in the present day as compared with the China with its old world ways and traditions with which alone they are familiar. The independence of the Provincial and local authorities has always been the great difficulty with which they have had to contend. As the writer under notice observes, in large as well as small matters the Provincial administrations exercise a very free hand. It is notorious that edicts from the Imperial Government are constantly evaded and often completely ignored by Provincial magnates—and the Central Government has been willing to shut its eyes to derelictions of this character so long as something like order has been maintained. At the same time they have not been insensible to the slight thus shown to their authority, and would gladly, if possible, put an end to so unsatisfactory a state of affairs. The more reactionary among the Central officials have never hesitated, in China as elsewhere, to look for a remedy in increased assertion of authority, and have hoped that would succeed by exerting more pressure than they have used hitherto, in strengthening themselves against this standing opposition. Circumstances of late years have in some respects been in their favour. The introduction of railways and telegraphs has brought the Provincial authorities much more under the central control, and so far modern improvements have worked in their favour. Of this the Peking authorities are by no means insensible; and it is not surprising that many may have hoped that the old difficulty might be much modified, if not completely got over, by the altered conditions of intercommunication. But simultaneously with this change, there have been local changes of an equally potent character; and if intercommunication has given more power to the Central authorities, the spread of advanced ideas on modern appliances in different parts of the Empire, has given new force to the localism against which the Imperial Government has to contend. Thus with those who still hope that China may be reformed upon comparatively conservative lines, namely without any too sudden or too marked change upon the old order of things—which unquestionably would be the best policy—the first problem to be solved is that of bringing the Central and Provincial authorities more into harmony. It is only under such conditions that any general representative system for the whole Empire could be worked with any hope of success. And this change must be brought about by improvements in both directions simultaneously. The problem in China translated into European ideas is thus one as much of consolidation as of reform, or perhaps to speak more accurately, of consolidation combined with and going pari passu with reform. The government of the Viceroys must come at once more into harmony with the Central authorities on the one side, and of the people under the Viceroys on the other; and the changes which have to be brought about must in the first instance be rather matters of compromise than the sudden assertion of completely new principles. So far, therefore, as popular representation is concerned, this will probably be only possible in the first instance in individual provinces—but something in the form of local Parliaments might be introduced, subject to a supreme Council which in the course of time would no doubt develop into some form of Imperial Parliament. That the Peking authorities will be slow to introduce the necessary changes can be readily understood, but, conservative as they are, they cannot but be aware that the time has come when it is no longer possible to hold the empire together unless the Government is brought into conformity with the true interests of the country and the legitimate rights and aspirations of the people.

We understand that Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., intend keeping their store open on Monday and Tuesday evenings next until 8 o'clock for the convenience of customers who wish to complete their Christmas shopping.

A native appeared before Mr. F. A. Hasland at the Police Court yesterday charged with stealing a tin of oil and assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty. After hearing the evidence his Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks on the first charge, and to an extra fourteen days for the assault.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at 10 to-morrow's services the collections will be shared between the Church Maintenance Fund, and the Hongkong Church Missionary Association. The Chaplain (Rev. A. J. Stevens) will preach at the 11 a.m. service; and the Rev. G. A. Banbury (Principal of St. Paul's College) will be the preacher at the 6 p.m. service. The Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

The curiosity of a Chinese, which is proverbial, yesterday led to the discovery and conviction of a thief. A Hebrew named Nasseb entered a tobacconist shop, purchased a packet of cigarettes and tendered a five dollar bill in payment. While the fold was getting change Nasseb leaned across the counter, removed \$10 from a shelf and departed. When he left the shop the native who had seen him take the money informed the folk who followed the Jew and gave him in charge. He appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Messrs. Noel Murray & Co., in their report on the Shanghai Free Goods Trade say:—The question of exchange is intricate as ever. It has certainly been a huge medium for gambling during the last three months, and while some have scored heavily, others must have lost. It is a most disconcerting factor to have in the trade, as through the speculative advantages it may give to one the reverse is the fate of another, thus always keeping the trade on an iniquitable basis, the goods in the hands of one man varying greatly with the cost of similar goods in the hands of another. It is not the first time the market has had to face these violent fluctuations, but 16 1/2 per cent in three months is a bit serious and should help towards a currency reform in this country.

Some interesting figures are published by the *Asahi Shimbun* with reference to the colonization of Siberia, says the *Japan Mail*. From these statistics we learn that the number of families which settled newly in Siberia during the period of eight months ended on the 31st of last August, was 16,013, representing 369,224 male heads of families, and 2,825 single men. This total is said to be four times the number of last year's settlers. The travellers visiting the district during the same term aggregated 129,090. On the other hand the number of families which returned to Russia was 259, representing 12,901 male heads of families and 1,744 single men. It is evident that at this rate Siberia will soon acquire a respectably large population.

During the last few weeks Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. have been missing wares and spirits from their cellar in Alexandra Buildings, and suspicion fell on a coolie named A. Yik who had been in their employ only two or three weeks. A watch was set, but was unsuccessful until Mr. J. Spittles took the matter in hand, and proved a veritable Sherlock Holmes. He was hidden behind a case when A. Yik entered, took a bottle of the finest Old Tawny Port from a case, and secreted it in his trousers. Then the coolie was about to depart, but the detecting hand of the amateur detective was placed on his shoulder, and he was handed over to the police. Charged before Mr. F. A. Hasland at the Police Court yesterday he was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The establishment of a big pencil factory in the Philippines is a possibility from the visit to Manila of Mr. F. K. Kalka, Eastern travelling representative of the American Lead Pencil Company, of New York, one of the largest pencil manufacturing concerns in the world. Mr. Kalka is now investigating the matter of a suitable wood there for the making of lead pencils and will report on the result of his inquiries to the head office. When seen by a representative of "The Manila Times," Mr. Kalka said that a certain sort of wood found there, seemed to be the right material and that the chances of the location of a factory in the Islands seemed bright. It established there the factory will run its own sawmills and give employment to thousands of hands.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff, and officer, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—

March: "Lange." Ervite Valse: "Yours Sincerely." Coote Selection: "Boys of Castle." Adams Song: "Mona." Adams Overture: "The Merry Widow." Kuchner Polka: "Humah." Carill Three Dances from Nell Wynne: German a. Country Dance. b. Pastorale. c. Merry mairies.

DINNER:—Hors d'oeuvres—Caviar and Olive Croquettes. Soup—Clear Windsor. Fish—Boiled Fish and Butter Sauce—Entrée—Pigeon and Green Peas. Stewed sweetbreads and Tomatoes, Chicken Liver and Ham Patties. Curry—Sicabob. Joint—Roast Australian Saddle of Mutton and Red Currant Jelly. Roast Capon and Broad Sauce. Boiled Cauliflower and Potatoes. Sauce, Cold Corned Brisket of Beef and Macaroni. Salad. Sweet—Toast Pudding. Tipsey Cake. St. Andrew's Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Cheese. Biscuits. Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

The s.s. *Taming* from Manila, with Pollard's Lilliputians on board, arrived yesterday nearly seven hours late. They report a stormy passage.

The stream of coolie labour returning from Manchuria to Shanghai for the winter has hitherto largely depended upon the extramural railway line. The Japanese railway in South Manchuria is now intending to attract the coolies by reducing its fares.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE].

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE AT PITTSBURG.

LONDON, December 20th.

Four hundred miners have been hopelessly entombed in a mine at Pittsburg.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 20th.

Sir John Strachey is dead, aged 84 years.

(Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1842, and served in various offices in the N. W. Provinces. In 1862 he was Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and president of the Sanitary Commission in 1864. He was Chief Commissioner of Oudh in 1868; member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, 1868; Acting Viceroy and Governor-General on the death of the Earl of Mayo, 1872; Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, 1874; Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, 1875 and he left India in 1880. He was a member of the Council of India from 1885-93.)

[REUTERS' SERVICE].

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, December 18th.

Mr. Comper, President of the Federation of Labour, speaking at a banquet of the Civic Federation, notified employers that workmen will not consent to any reduction of wages as a result of the money panic, for which they are not responsible.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, December 18th.

In the Budapest Diet, the Premier described a resolution passed by the Reichsrath on the 16th instant, calling on Hungary to deal justly with the various nationalities, as an affront for which Hungary must receive satisfaction from the Vienna Reichsrath. The Premier said that the Government declined to carry out the resolution and begged the House to abstain from meddling in Hungarian affairs.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

LONDON, December 18th.

A wireless telephonic message was transmitted from Berlin to Copenhagen yesterday.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

The Bandmanns brought a successful season to a conclusion at the City Hall last night with the sparkling comedy "The Morals of Marcus." Mr. Claude King, as Sir Marcus Ordway, proved a great success, while the part of Charlotte, the slave girl, was in the capable hands of Miss Florence Hamer. Miss Helen Grenville gave a fine interpretation of the part of Dora Ordway, while the other members of the Company combined with the principals in bringing to a conclusion a play that was as much appreciated as those formerly staged.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

The dispute over the concessions for railways contains a bigger question than might be imagined at first sight, says a London paper. Objections to foreign capital and foreign influence are certainly present in the matter, but a movement of greater importance is proceeding at the same time, against which the English newspapers are strongly protesting. The rising men in China recognize the weakness of the old system in which each province was a law unto itself irrespective of the wishes of the nominally supreme Government. New men are in power at Peking, who are steadily drawing together the bands which will draw the Empire into the position of a Power with centralized government, and naturally their views are being opposed by the supporters of the old state of things. The central Power has recognized the right of the British concessionaires to contract the Szechwan-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, and the Provincialist object. Who will be the strongest in the contest there is little doubt, for the central Government, when firm, usually wins the day. In all probability the incident will lead to the formation of a department for railways, since about 5000 miles of line are either built or under construction in China, and if further construction is to be upon intelligent lines, a central body will be needed to control such operations. Many of the new statesmen who have come to the front, instead of being of the old Manchu type, are Southern Chinese, well accustomed to dealing with matters of trade and commerce, and they are quite cognizant of the necessity of some cohesion in the programme of providing the country with a railway system. In certain quarters the view is held that the lines should be built with capital provided locally, but some attempts to develop this policy have led to such remarkable results, that in probability it will shortly die a natural death.

APPRECIATED APPRECIATION.

The *Shanghai Times* of December 16th prints the whole of the *Daily Press* leader of December 9th on Judge Willey, with this preface: "We are very glad to be able to credit the following excellent article to our contemporary, The Hongkong Daily Press, of the 9th inst."

An American writes: "The leader is a bit of high journalism—a keen, discriminating judgment of an involved situation, and a brave leadership when the timid know not which way to turn—indeed, when good men are in doubt. Kindly send me ten copies; I want to get it into the hands of some of the journals and leaders at home."

"FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

A CURIOUS CHINESE FRAUD.

An unusual case came on for hearing before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday, when Detective-Sergeant Watt prosecuted Lee San and another for obtaining \$70 by false pretence.

Young San was the first witness for the prosecution. He told the Court that on the 1st instant the two defendants called at his father's shop in Wing Sing Street where he was present. The first woman told him that her husband was dead, and that she wanted someone to support her. Then his father was spoken to on the subject, and it was agreed that witness should take the first defendant as his concubine in consideration of a payment of \$70. The second defendant was the go-between. Witness paid the first defendant \$5 as bargain money, and she left the shop. On the 4th she returned and asked for \$10 to redeem something. This was paid, and again on the 9th both defendants called at the shop, and witness took them to his family house. There he procured \$55, the balance of the amount agreed upon, which his mother handed to the first defendant. On the 13th the first defendant said she was going away, so witness decided to take her before the Registrar-General. There she admitted that her husband was alive.

The father of the former witness remembered the visit of the defendants to his shop. The first woman told him that she wanted to get married as she owed a lot of money and had no rice to eat. Her husband was dead, and she was willing to become a concubine. Witness offered her \$80 to join his household, but she told him she would not take less than \$70. He agreed to this price, and the defendant asked him what would be a lucky day for her to join the son. He said the 9th instant, and it was arranged the final payment should be made on that day. On the 13th the defendant became ungrateful and was going to run away, so his son took her to the Registrar-General. Witness had previously told the second defendant to be on the lookout for a good and suitable woman for his son.

After another witness's evidence had been taken, the case for the prosecution closed, and defendants were asked if they wished to make statements. They did.

The first defendant said she told the first witness that she had no rice to eat, and had no work. He asked her to follow him, telling her that he had no wife and would feed her and give her clothing. He told her he would take her to the country, but she refused to go. The reason he wished to take her to the country was because he was afraid her husband would discover her. He told her that if her husband discovered her she was not to go back to him, but to ignore him and claim the witness as her husband. Defendant said that could not be done because there was a child born. Defendant told her that she need have no fear of ignoring her husband in Hongkong. Because she refused to agree to his terms the witness suggested that she should go to see the Registrar-General. He also taught her to say that he was her husband; that they were married in the country, and he brought her down to see the prosecution. She refused to do this, and the witness told the Registrar-General she was flying the white pigeon. He also told her that he would bear false witness against her.

The second defendant told the Court she had been buying eggs from the complainant for seventeen years, during which time she had never been dishonest, and had never cheated him. One day she met the "old man" in the shop, and told him the first defendant wanted someone to support her. The old man had asked her to find a concubine for his son. She did not see any money pass hands, and did not know how much had been paid. She also said eggs for the shop, and returned the proceeds to the old man, who said she was honest. He told her to say she knew the first defendant, and if there was any trouble she would not be implicated. She had done nothing wrong and had been straightforward all her life.

His Worship (to first defendant)—Your story is that the complainant knew all the while you had a husband living?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that the first witness would take you to his family house, and have a go-between when you had a husband living?—I was taken by the old man's son.

His Worship (to second defendant)—You were told that the son wanted a concubine, and take a married woman to the house. What have you got to say to that?—I told the old man I did not know the first defendant.

His Worship stated that by her own admission the first defendant was proved to have a husband. He did not in the least believe her story, because if she had told the father her husband was living he would never have allowed her in the family house. There was a doubt about the second defendant, and as she was entitled to the benefit of it he would discharge her, but warned her not to appear before him again. The first defendant would be imprisoned for four months.

POLICING THE WEST RIVER.

The Fatsan Correspondent, of the N. C.

Daily News wrote:—On a recent journey through the Canton delta I had in many ways opportunity of seeing that the work of policing the West River and its branches by British vessels is being carried out with thoroughness. A steam-launch, active, but firing the British flag—on which I happened to be a passenger—was boarded by two officers of H.M. "Fame" at Kowloon. The ship's papers were carefully examined, and when the necessary authorization for the carrying of firearms was not forthcoming, the captain was informed that he would be deported to Canton. In subsequent conversation he expressed a characteristically Chinese surprise that the new regulations, of which he had had adequate notice, were being really carried out. Nevertheless he seemed more than pleased at the new régime. "The British ships are going to protect us," the Chinese could not say, "was the burden of his comment. This would seem to be the prevailing attitude of those directly concerned, in spite of any so-called patriotic protests in more distant parts."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DISCLAIMER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Shameen, Canton, 19th December.

SIR,—In your issue of the 17th instant a Mr. Edwards appeared as the ex-manager of the American Commercial Company, Incorporated, of Canton, no initials being given, and the general public might be led to believe that I was connected with that institution. I beg to state that I was not connected with that Company in any capacity whatever.

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours etc., T. EDWARDS.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. MIDDLESEX ENG.

On the Kowloon ground this (Saturday) afternoon, the following team will represent Kowloon.—Messrs. S. Lightfoot, W. Dixon, J. Robinson, J. Clelland, H. Harrop, F. O. Day, K. Mackaskill, H. Tillman, C. Libeard, J. Clements and A. N. Other.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.O.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service Cricket Club against the Royal Garrison Artillery on the Military ground at 2.15 p.m. sharp to-day.—The Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. B. O. Hutchison, R. W. White, P. R. Adams, L. E. Brett, H. T. Jackson, P. T. Lambie, E. Dawson, A. Pile, F. A. Hiden and A. N. Other; Umpire, Mr. W. H. Woolley.

CAIRNGOWER v. HONGKONG POLICE.—This match will take place on the ground of the latter Club this afternoon at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the C. C. Club.—Messrs. L. E. Lamont (Capt.), M. E. Asger, R. Bass, A. O. Braum, J. C. D. Kinnaid, L. A. Ross, E. Irving, R. Pastonji, Dr. F. H. Kay, G. Evans and J. P. Ruttonjee.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club "A" on the Kowloon ground this afternoon at 2.15 p.m. sharp, the opponents being Army Staff.—Messrs. A. A. Claxton, J. H. Chalmers, A. M. David, E. A. Fowler, T. C. Gray, P. Jacks, S. S. Logan, Capt. Kriekenbeck, Capt. Stanger-Leathes, H. H. Taylor and J. W. Taylor.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

CLUB.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent
Craigengower...	6	4	2	0	2	33.33
R. G. Artillery...	6	4	2	0	2	33.33
Civil Service...	5	2	1	2	1	33.33
Telegraphs...	5	3	2	0	1	20.00
3rd Middlesex...	5	3	2	0	1	20.00
Departmental Corps...	5	3	2	0	1	20.00
Kowloon...	5	1	3	1	2	50.00
Hongkong "A"...	5	0	4	1	2	100.00

N.B. 1 point = a win
0 = a draw
-1 = a loss

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Football Club versus H.M.S. "Tamar" at Happy Valley, to-day:—Goal F. H. Kew; Backs E. F. Aucott and H. L. Garrett; Half Backs J. Hall, E. Humphreys and A. Gregory; Forwards W. E. Williams, O. Eager, H. W. Sayer, L. J. Wishart and C. Humphreys. Kick off, 4.15 p.m.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Under the date of December 1st, the *Japan Mail* gives the following:—The *Shogyo Shimpo* has a very interesting note which suggests that the Government is thinking of making the business of insurance a State monopoly. The motive of this step would be, not to enrich the Treasury, but to place this important business on a really secure basis. Our contemporary alleges that several years ago the Government undertook investigations by way of preliminary to some such programme, but abandoned them finally in view of the fact that the idea of insuring life and property had not yet obtained wide vogue among the people. Recent events, however, have shown that not only in the great cities but also in remote provincial districts the value of insurance has come to be recognized, and have shown also—which is much more important—that this business, as vital to industrial and commercial expansion as well as to the welfare of the individual, is in danger of being seriously discredited by the intrusion of dishonest practices. Petty insurance companies which have been started in various parts of the country, with capital quite inadequate to the business undertaken by them and with directors who do not hesitate to apply the companies' funds to private uses or even to invest them in speculative enterprises. In these circumstances there is some ground to argue that it would be for the benefit of the nation if the Government took the business into its own hands.

CONSUL-GENERAL DENBY'S ALLEGED REPORT.

The "Mercury" is authorised by the Hon Charles Denby, American Consul-General, to contradict the statement appearing in the "New York Tribune" to the effect that he had wired Shanghai to Washington of a Chinese rising in Shanghai. No one was more surprised than Mr. Denby to read what purported to be his own telegram, and when our representative called on him this afternoon with reference to the matter he stated that the whole thing was an absolute fabrication.

He had sent no telegram upon which even the most imaginative journalist could build such a story, so that there was not the slightest grain of truth in the matter. This being the case we must come to the conclusion that the correspondent of the "Tribune" was not a George Washington in the matter of telling the truth, and further that his report was never meant for print in China.

§ 14

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALBENGA, German str., 2,769, H. Petersen, 20th December—Amoy 15th Dec, General—Carlson & Co.

AMIGO, German str., 322, T. N. Baltzer, 20th December—Haiphong 15th and Hoihow 18th Dec, Rice and Pigs—Jensen & Co.

CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, F. Wheeler, 20th December—Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai 17th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHINLI, British str., 1,135, Warrack, 19th December—Haiphong 17th Dec, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHONGSANG, British str., 20th Dec—Canton.

CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,417, Meyrick, 20th December—Karatsu 14th December, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DORWENT, British str., 1,662, J. Jenkins, 20th December—Sagun 16th Dec, General—Chinese.

GLENNALLOCH, British steamer, 1,434, J. Haisworth, 19th Dec—Singapore 11th Dec, General—Chinese.

MACHWAT, German str., 993, R. Zöllner, 20th Dec—Bangkok Dec 5th, via Hoihow 19th, Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

MEIKO, Chinese str., 1,388, John McArthur, 20th Dec—Shanghai 18th December, General—Chinese.

PAKHOI, British str., 29th Dec—Canton.

PERANANG, German str., 1,021, Fr. Bücking, 19th Dec—Bangkok 6th Dec, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

PROTEUS, Norw. str., 1,025, F. C. Kolderup, 20th Dec—Bangkok via Swatow 19th Dec, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

STREITIN, British str., 1,366, J. E. Farrell, 20th Dec—Singapore 11th Dec, Kerosene Oil—McHain & Co.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. Somerville, 20th Dec—Manila 7th Dec, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TRIUMPH, German str., 685, Bendixen, 20th Dec—Haiphong and Hoihow 19th Dec, General—Jensen & Co.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,67, K. Sato, 20th Dec—Singapore 10th Dec, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
20th December.

CHONGSANG, British str., for Canton.
Cheong, British str., for Bangkok.
Meiko, Chinese str., for Canton.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.
Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.
Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

20th December.

CHITUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
CHONGSANG, British str., for Swatow.
HAIHONG, British str., for Swatow.
HELEN, German str., for Swatow.
HUB, French str., for Kwang Chow Wan.
KWONGSANG, British str., for Canton.
LONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
ROGAB, Norwegian str., for Canton.
SHANGHAI, British str., for Swatow.
TELMACHUS, British str., for Saigon.
WILMINGTON, Dutch str., for Batavia.
WILMINGTON, American steamer, for Canton.
YATUNG, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. **Albenga** reports: North East winds with heavy sea.
The German str. **Peranang** reports: Strong monsoon and heavy sea and swell all along.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

December 20th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Neil Melchior, Germania, Woodcock, Engi, Hising, G. Hardouin, Kuang, Foukang, Huchow.

COLUMBIAN DOCKS—Kohichang.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

Nov. 27, Dutch str. **Kow**, Baghaus, Nov. 27, from Batavia, for Rotterdam.
Nov. 29, Dutch str. **Rindang**, de Boer, Oct. 26, from Rotterdam, for Batavia.
Nov. 3, Dutch str. **De Groot**, Veen, Nov. 30, from Batavia, for Tientsin.
Dec. 1, British str. **Lehigh**, Evans, Nov. 29, from Christmas Island, for Colombo.
British str. **Kalomo**, Linklater, Nov. 30, from Batavia, for Amsterdam.
Dec. 2, Dutch str. **Ambo**, Zeilings, Oct. 22, from Amsterdam, for Batavia.
Dec. 3, British str. **Islander**, Wright, Dec. 2, from Christmas Island, for Singapore.
Dec. 5, British str. **Lyndhurst**, Parnell, Nov. 4, from Hongkong, for New York.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

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THE Steamship.

"TOURANE"
Captain Laucelle, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 24th December, at 1 P.M. str. **Lehigh**, Evans.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows—
S.S. "ALBENGA" ... 7th Jan., 08
S.S. "ALBENGA" ... 21st Jan., 08
S.S. "SALAZIE" ...
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Captain Wolfenden, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1908.
For Freight apply to
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Hongkong, 19th December, 1907.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, via SUEZ CANAL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	Wolfenden	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 9th January.
MARSEILLES, &c, via PORT OF CALL	TOURANE	Brit. str.	—	Laucelle	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th January.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	SCANDIA	Swed. str.	k. w.	V. Dohrn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th January.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Middle of January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c	ARAGONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Donat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c	C. FRED. LAEISE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hatol	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th February.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR &c	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	—	Woltenas	MELCHERS & CO.	About 25th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, &c, via SINGAPORE, &c	YORCK	Ger. str.	—	R. Randemann	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Jan., at Noon.
NEW YORK	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	Matovich	SANDEE, WIELER & CO.	About 28th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	2 m.	Petersen	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 25th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Cowley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Jan., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 28th Jan., at Noon.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c	KATSEINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 28th January.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA PORT DARWIN &c	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	St. John George	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Jan., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	J. Minssen	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd Jan., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHINGTO	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th Jan., at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	TIPODAS	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	KOWLOON	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Stehr	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	LIENSHING	Brit. str.	—	Wright	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	C. FRED. LAEISE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	PAKHOI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Ailaud	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	SALAZIE	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Northcombe	MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	SHAOHENG	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	ST. LUCIA	Rus. str.	—	W. E. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	F. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. A. Wavell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Proesch	MELCHERS & CO.	About 1st January.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	KUOKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	DAIJIU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Harder	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNKAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. O. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIBLI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Imbison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	T. Mayrick	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. Rodgers	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	LONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 3rd Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. H. Kneffs	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	KAIYONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mahies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	HADANG	Brit. str.	—	R. Houghton	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	BORNO	Brit. str.	—	P. Semblat	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of January.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	GREGORY & AGAR	Brit. str.	—	D. S. Benson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	KUOKANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Todd	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	THIANGWONG	Dut. str.	—	Jurriance	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	About 20th inst.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 21st December.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodgers	Manila	On 28th December.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days across the Pacific to the "EMPEROR LINE" Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 16th Jan.	3rd Febr.
"MONTAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan.	23rd Febr.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 13th Febr.	2nd March
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 12th March.	30th March
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 9th April	27th April
"MONTAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April	16th May

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10
Intermediate on Steamers 240 242.
and Inter Class Railways.

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
KUMERIC	6,232	Cowley	On 26th January, 1908.
SHAWMUT	6,608	E. V. Roberts	On 21st February, 1908.
TREMONT	6,608	T. W. Garlick	On 17th March, 1908.
SUVERIC	6,232	W. Shotton	On 9th April, 1908.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

* The twin-screw ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1907.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewaresses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "RILEIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples, Southampton or Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

HABSBURG ... 23rd December

RHENANIA ... 22nd Jan., 1908

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 22nd Febr., 1908

HOMeward.

FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.

SCANDIA ... 9th Jan., 1908

HABSBURG ... 30th Jan., 1908

RHENANIA ... 26th Febr., 1908

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 26th March, 1908

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:
C. FRED. LAEISE ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 23rd Dec.
HABSBURG ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 23rd Dec.
SAXONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 5th Jan., 08

NEXT SAILINGS HOMeward:
via STRAITS COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITY, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALIOT PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC" PERSIAN SERVICE to Amman and

SEGOVIA ... HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 22nd Dec.

SCANDIA ... MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 15th Jan. 08

ARAGONIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 15th Jan. 08

C. FRED. LAEISE ... ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 24th Jan. 08

HABSBURG ... MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 30th Jan. 08

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUNDAY and YOKOHAMA	ARCADIA	About 22nd Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 27th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS DELTA	DELTA	Noon, 28th Dec.	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"PAKHOT"	On 23rd Dec., Noon.
HONGKONG	"YUNNAN"	On 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"CHIRILI"	On 24th Dec., D'light
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th Dec., 4 P.M.
CEBU and LOILO	"SHAOHSING"	On 27th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 28th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 31st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 31st Dec., 4 P.M.

* "TAIYUAN" On 1st Jan., 4 P.M.

* "KAIFONG" On 3rd Jan., 4 P.M.

* "CHINGTU" On 9th Jan., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUNDAY, 22nd Dec.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW { "DAIJIN MARU" AND AMOY	Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 22nd Dec. at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On 21st December.
SHANGHAI and VLADIVOSTOK	"ST. LUCIA"	On 26th December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Middle of January.

For Further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 18th December, 1907.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR EUROPE VIA PORTS OF CALL	"SACHSEN"	About Wed'ay 25th Dec., at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"YORK"	Wed'ay, 1st Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZIETEN"	About Wed'ay, 1st January.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 2nd Jan., at 5 P.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of January.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	"KUNSHING"	Saturday, 21st Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"KWONGSANG"	Monday, 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	Friday, 27th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, & MOI	"KUNSHANG"	Saturday, 28th Dec., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUNSHANG"	Tuesday, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 3rd Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 7th Jan., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.
Penang " " " 85. " 130.
Calcutta " " " 165. " 250.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin via Chingwantan and Yantai.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 21st December, 1907.

THOS. COOK & SON, ESTABLISHED 1841.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

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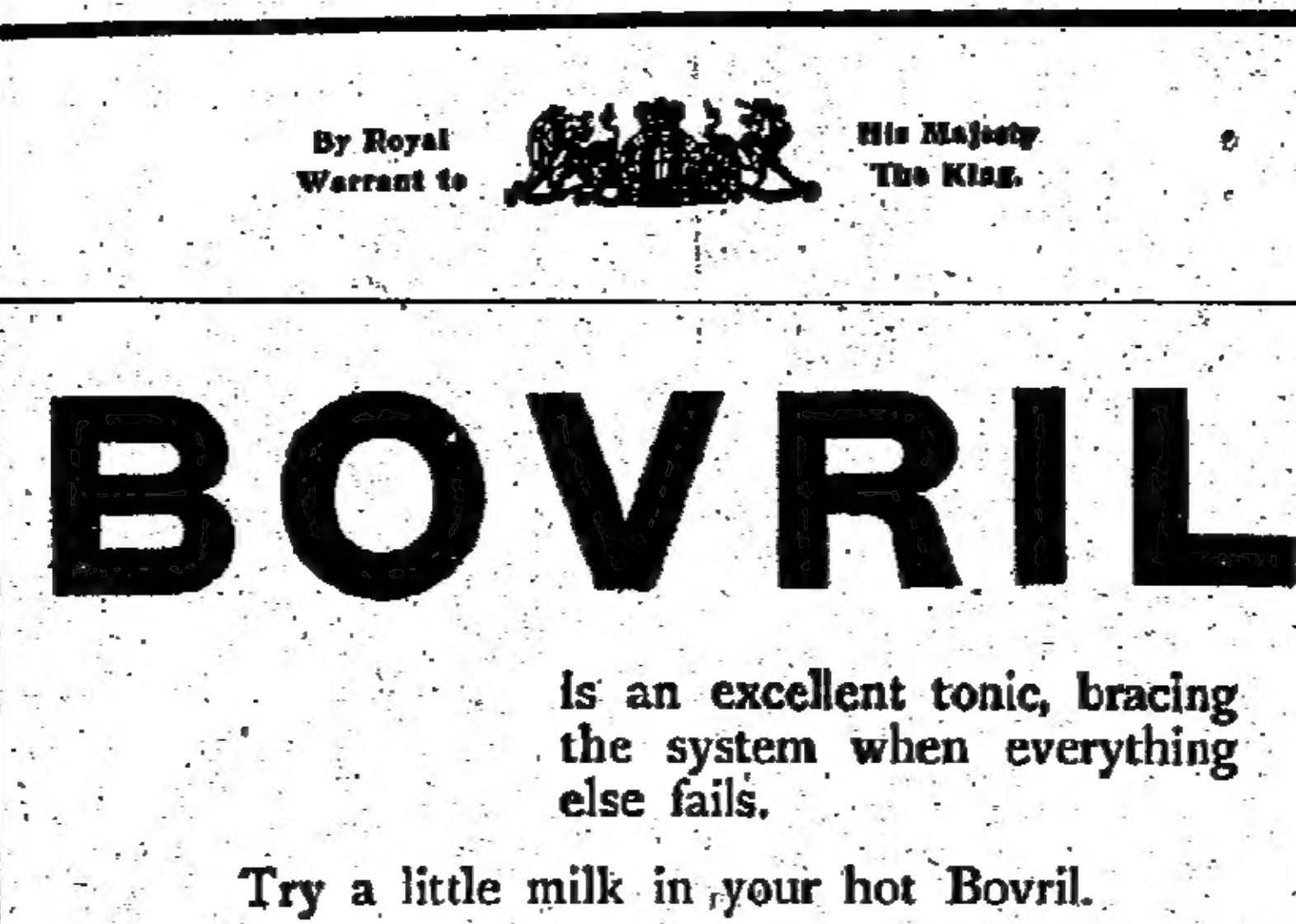
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Full information on Application.

Head Office for the Far East:
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Japan Office:
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By Royal Warrant to His Majesty The King.

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Is an excellent tonic, bracing the system when everything else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

NAVY OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.

Kaiser Franz Josef I. Austrian cruiser, 4,300.

Capt. Ferdinand Babier, Northern Waters

FRENCH.

Alouette, river gunboat, Lieut. Millet, Cochinchina

Argus, gunboat, 123 tons, guns, 500 h.p.,

Lieut. Jeanne, Canton

Carondelet, gunboat, Lieut. Kerchaol, Saigon

Decide, gunboat 845 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p.,

Lieut. Comdr. L'Est, Haiphong

D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, 8,000, Capt.

Treco, Shanghai

Esturgeon, submarine, Saigon

Henri, river gunboat, Lieut. Portier, Haiphong

Jacquin, river gunboat, Lieut. Le Corollis, Annam-Tonkin, reserve

Javeline, destroyer, 830 tons, 7 guns, 900 h.p.,

Lieut. Sagoe-Davarnoux, Saigon

Keraint, gunboat 1250 tons, 6 guns, 2200 h.p.,

Comdr. Simon, Saigon

Lynx, submarine, Lieut. Armbruster, Saigon

Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice-Admiral

Richard, Commander in Chief), 9700 tons

12 guns, 19,600 h.p., Capt. Maréchal

Mousquet, destroyer, Lieut. Duchemin, Baie

d'Along

Oley, gunboat, Lieut. Grollier, Yangtze

Pelto, gunboat, Lieut. Marchand, Tongku

Perle, submarine, Saigon.

Pistol, destroyer, Lieut. de Reimsch Werth, Baie d'Along

Protée, submarine, Lieut. Glorieux, Saigon

Rapier, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Vincent de

Brichignas, Saigon

Redoutable, battleship, (in reserve) 9347 tons,

8 guns, 6071 h.p., Rear Admiral de

Marcelles, Saigon

Sabre, destroyer, 380 tons, Lieut. Mallion,

Styx, armoured gunboat, 1796 tons, 10 guns

1700 h.p., Duc, Saigon

Surprise, gunboat, 625 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p.,

Lieut. Roque, Haiphong

Takiang, gunboat, Yangtze.

Takou, destroyer, Com. Torquem, Saigon.

Vanban, torpedo-depot (reserve), 6150 tons, 23

guns, 4580 h.p., Hongay

Vigilant, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p.,

Lieut. Bragnon, Canton

GERMAN.

Farst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns,

14,000 h.p., Kontre-Admiral Brouning,

Tsingtau

Illis, gunboat, 1000 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,

Captain Kink

Jaguar, gunboat, 800 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,

Commander Klob, Yangtze

Loisig, cruiser, Commandant von Rothschirch

Pantheon

Lucho, gunboat 850 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p.

Commander Hartog

Niobe, cruiser, Commander Witschel

Thetis, cruiser, 2660 tons, 24 guns, 8900 h.p.,

Captain Glatzel

Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,

Commander V. Abeken

Tientsin, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1300 h.p.,

Lieut. Brehmer

Vaterland, gunboat, 3 tons, 3 guns, 501 h.p.,

Lieut. de Sposetti

ITALIAN.

Vesuvio, cruiser, 2,145 tons, Baron de Saint

Pietro, Shanghai

PORTUGUESE.

Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Maceo.

UNITED STATES.

Araya, gunboat, Ensign R. E. Riggs com-

manding, Cavite

Bainbridge, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons,

Lt. C. E. Woodward commanding

Barry, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. A.

E. Watson commanding, Manila

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Coquer, British str., 2,865, T. Walker, 17th

Dec.—Kuchinai, 12th Dec., Coal—

Misal Bussan Kaisha

DALIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,578, I. Sakurai,

19th Dec.—Tamsui, 13th Dec., General—

Onaka Shosen Kaisha

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.

Bootham, 16th Dec.—Vancouver 26th Nov.

and Shanghai 13th Dec., Mails & General—

C. P. R. Co.

FAIRBANK, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin,

13th Dec.—Shanghai Dec. 8th, via Swatow

12th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Anderson,

14th Dec.—Haiphong 12th Dec., Rice

—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

GLENESK, British str., 2,274, Rafferty, 30th

Nov.—Salina Cruz 16th Sept. General—

China Commercial Co.

GERBERT ARCA, British str., 2,961, E. H.

Bolson, 16th Dec.—Nagasaki 11th Dec.—

General—David Sassoon & Co.

HINSHAW, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 7th

Dec.—Chefoo 1st Dec., General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German str., 985, Niejahr, 11th

Dec.—Swatow 10th Dec., General—

Jebson & Co.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,918, Wm. Thomp-

son, 15th Dec.—Kobe, Moji and Shanghai

12th Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

KOROSCHANG, German str., 1,292, C. Rosiofsky,

12th Dec.—Bangkok and Tourane

7th Dec., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. Palmer-

Baker, 18th Dec.—Shanghai Dec. 15th, via

Swatow 18th, General, Sheep, Goats and

Ponies—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAUDOWY, British str., 2,436, A. L. Paterson,

4th Dec.—Moji 26th November, Ballast—

Doddwell & Co.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,915, Harder, 18th

Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec., General—

Butterfield & Swire.

LIENSHING, British str., 1,048, Wright, 14th

Dec.—Shanghai 11th Dec., General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANILA, German str., 1,181, J. Minnase, 14th

Dec.—Sydney 19th Nov. and Manila

11th Dec., General—Melchers & Co.

MATHILDE, German str., 931, A. Ulderup, 16th

Dec.—Haiphong Dec. 14th, and Haiphong

15th, Rice and General—Jebson & Co.

MAYBANG, British str., 1,694, R. Houghton,

12th Dec.—Saidai 8th Dec., Timber

and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MERABE, Dutch str., 1,527, E. Uldall, 18th Dec.

—Java via Singapore 9 h Dec., Sugar and

Cotton—Chinese.

MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, R. H. Hallwa-

y, 13th Dec.—San Francisco 16th Nov.,

Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

PAKHOT, British str., 1,032, French, 16th Dec.

—Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei 8th Dec.,

General—Butterfield & Swire.

PARLAT, German str., 1,017, J. Wensel, 9th

Dec.—Bangkok 29th Nov., General—

Butterfield & Swire.

PATARI, German str., 1,068, W. Hübner, 10th

Dec.—Europe via Bangkok 27th Nov.

Rice and General—Order.

PRONTO, Norwegian str., 835, Th. Seeborg,

14th Dec.—Haiphong 11th Dec., Rice

—Wallem & Co.

RAGNAR, Norwegian str., 1,220, H. G. Nielsen,

19th Dec.—Wakmatan and Japan

13th Dec., Coal—Wallem & Co.

RUBE, British str., 1,811, R. W. Almond, 16th

Dec.—Manila 14th Dec., General—

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SINGAR, British str., 1,047, H. Jamieson, 17th

Dec.—Haiphong and Haiphong 15th Dec.,

Rice and Lins Stock—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIYUAN, British str., 1,241, J. S. Leung, 17th

Dec.—Saigon 9th Dec., Meal—

Bradley & Co.

TAIKHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Slovans, 16th Dec.

—Shanghai 13th Dec., General—Chinese.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,042, J. A. Martin, 29th

Nov.—Saigon 25th November, General—

Chinese.

ULV, Norwegian str., 885, J. Pedersen, 17th

Dec.—Haiphong 14th Dec., Rice—

Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, Holbø, 4th Dec.

—Samarang 21st Nov., Sugar and Cotton

RECORD ROYAL LUNCHEON.

UNPARALLELED SCENE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.
Following is from London papers dated to November 18th:—

The unparalleled series of royal ceremonies that made last week memorable in the social history of England came to an end yesterday, when two Kings, an Emperor, and five Queens lunched together in Windsor Castle.

To-day Windsor will be deserted. The Kaiser goes into comparative seclusion at Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, for a fortnight. The Kaiserin leaves for Germany by way of Port Victoria and Flushing. The King goes to Inceston as the guest of Lord Shrewsbury. The Queen, Princess Victoria, and Queen Maud go back to Sandringham. The King and Queen of Spain leave for Welbeck on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Portland.

Two Kings, an Emperor, five Queens, and sixteen Princesses, Dukes, and Duchesses of the blood royal lunched at Windsor Castle to-day. It was the greatest gathering of royalties that Windsor has ever seen, and it was a fitting climax to the regal splendour and pomp of the week.

The luncheon was served in the State Dining-room, a magnificent Gothic chamber and a treasure house of rarest of china and the famous Elzmann silk & bowls.

There were twenty-four people present: King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Norway, the Queen of Portugal, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess George of Saxony, Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur, Princess Patricia, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Infanta Isabella of Spain, the Duchess of Aosta, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia.

The only Prince in Windsor who was not at the luncheon was Prince Olaf, who had this midday meal in the seclusion of his own apartments.

Shortly before one o'clock a motor-car whizzed through High-street and up Castle-hill. Those waiting caught a glimpse of King Alfonso in a top hat and frock coat, sitting opposite his Queen and her mother. Their Majesties came up from Wood Norbury yesterday afternoon, and went to the Opera in the evening. They returned from Kensington Palace to Windsor this morning.

The Queen of Portugal also motored this morning from London. She is staying at Claridge's Hotel.

The Queen of Norway, with Prince Olaf, was already in the Castle, having arrived yesterday. They had a little adventure at Windsor Station. The key of the royal saloon was not at hand, and the attendants could not open the carriage door. After a little desperate tugging, the chain was handled, and Prince Olaf smiled with gladness at which he thought was fun, the Queen of Norway left the train by another door.

The royal personages staying in the Castle attended Divine service in the private chapel. The first pew was occupied by the King and Queen, the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the Queen of Norway, and the Duke of Fife.

The hymns sung were, "O God our help in ages past" and "Jerusalem our happy home." Dr. P. F. Eliot, Dean of Windsor, officiated, and Dr. Brydges, the Bishop of Ely, delivered a striking sermon. For thirty-five minutes the Bishop addressed the Kings and Queens in moving and eloquent words on the virtue of nations. He pointed out that prosperity of a nation depends largely on its virtue and a contentment of the working communities.

After the service the royalties returned to the Castle, and found the rest of the party awaiting them, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had been to Trinity Church. Immediately after lunch photographs of the party were taken by Mr. Downey of Ebury-street. They were grouped in the Crimson Drawing-room, and in the waning light an arc lamp of 10,000 candle power was used. It was brought specially from London for the occasion for daylight is considered too dangerous to use inside the Castle.

There have never been such photographs before. In the first group Queen Alexandra sat in the centre, the German Empress on her left, and the Queen of Portugal on her right. The Queen of Spain was at one end of the row of queens, and the Queen of Norway at the other. In the second row stood the two Kings and the Emperor.

The party then prepared for a second picture, and this one was of all the ladies of the party alone. Amid much laughter they declared that they would not be photographed without the men. At last a group of the entire party of twenty-four was formed, and little Prince Olaf was brought in to make the twenty-fifth.

He was immensely excited at being in company, and asked pertinent questions about the great event. At the critical moment he moved and sprang to the plate. So the party had to be grouped again for a third photograph.

Saturday's performance of "Still Waters Run Deep" was a triumph for Sir Charles Wyndham and his company, which included Messrs. Lewis Waller, George Giddons, and Sam Southern, Miss Mary Moore, and Miss Marion Terry, who played Mrs. Sternhold for the first time.

No applause is ever given at a command performance, and it was a novel experience for most of the players to have their points recorded in dead silence.

A rumour was circulated yesterday that the Kaiser had met with an accident while shooting on Friday. The truth of the matter is that his knee was very slightly strained, but the injury was not sufficient to inconvenience him in any way.

The Kaiser was "at home" at the German Embassy on Saturday afternoon. In the great drawing-room of the house in Carlton House-terrace he received over 200 people, including eleven deputations.

The Kaiser's visit to London was entirely private. In a dark grey frock coat, silk hat, a maroon tie, with a large gold pin and lavender gloves, he seemed a different individual from the uniformed, picturesque figure which is so well known.

His Imperial Majesty received eleven deputations, as follows:—Sir William Trevelyan (the late Lord Mayor of London) and his two Sheriffs, London County Council, Anglo-German Friendship Committee, British Journalists who visited Germany in the summer, German Consulate in London, German Colony in London, German Officers' Club, German Protestant communities of England, German Protestant Seamen's Mission, German Protestant Ladies' Society, and German Catholic Ladies' Society.

There was nothing formal about the reception of the deputations. The Emperor, surrounded by his staff, stood in the centre of the room, the German Ambassador at the entrance, and Lord Roberts and Sir Henderson Lamb on either side at the door of exit.

The Kaiser was obviously keenly interested in the address presented by the London County Council. He expressed his great pleasure at the reception accorded to him in London, and

said he regarded it as a proof of the real bond of friendship which existed between this country and Germany.

To the deputations of British journalists who visited Germany the Kaiser was extremely cordial. He told them that the power wielded by the Press was great, and most beneficial when exerted in the direction of promoting the feeling of friendship among nations.

Another little speech on the same lines was made by the Kaiser in reply to the address presented by a deputation from the Anglo-German Friendship Committee, represented by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Abergavenny, General Sir A. Turner, Mr. Newman, and Mr. Francis Fox.

The ladies' deputations were very cordially received by the Kaiserin, who wore a dress of golden brown velvet, a large hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, and cables.

Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, who settled here in 1893, and is probably the oldest German subject in London, received a special invitation to be present, and chatted for some time with the Emperor and Empress.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin lunched at the Embassy, and left a addition for Windsor at 3.15. The Empress, who left Windsor an hour before the Kaiser, drove from Paddington to the Wallace Collection, attended by Lord Acton and Lady Alice Stanley.

Her Majesty was keenly interested in the wonderful collection of Watteau's pictures, and remarked that she had a number of them in her drawing-room at Potsdam.

She drove next to Messrs. Waring and Galloway's galleries in Oxford-street, where she was received by Mr. S. J. Waring and Mr. Peters, the general manager. The Empress accepted a bouquet from Mr. Waring's little daughter, and at once began a tour of the great building.

The Empress passed sometime in the Empire room, where she purchased several articles, one being a beautifully inlaid French writing-table.

"I should like to stay here for hours," she remarked regretfully as she entered her motor-car.

THE KAISER AND THE PRESS.

HIS COMPLIMENTS TO BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

The Kaiser, during a second visit to London paid a pleasant compliment to the journalists who went over to Germany recently.

After receiving them at the German Embassy and listening to their address he said:—

I am much pleased, gentlemen, at receiving your address of welcome.

I am glad to think that your visit to Germany last summer was a successful one, and that you were satisfied with the reception you met with from my fellow countrymen.

The power you wield is great, and most beneficial when exerted in the direction of promoting a feeling of friendship among nations. Your address proves that you have this task at heart.

I therefore thank you for your presence here to-day. I am glad to have met you, and I hope you will continue in your endeavour to foster a friendly sentiment between our two nations which is so necessary for the peace of Europe. We are of the same race and religion, thus our ties, which should prove strong enough to keep us in harmony and in friendship.

The Emperor had come from Windsor by special train, and he and his party drove from Paddington to the Embassy in seven motor-cars. Before leaving Windsor the Kaiser remarked to the Mayor:—

I am charmed and delighted with my visit. We have been most fortunate in having such fine weather. I have very much admired your decorations in the town, which are very tasteful indeed.

His Majesty spoke in a loud, cheery voice, and appeared in much more vigorous health than when he arrived in England. He wore morning dress, with a cape over his shoulders. He had a talk with Mr. Morris, the superintendent of the line, about the royal special.

As the train steamed away and the crowd cheered the Kaiser was talking to Lord Roberts, who, with Colonel Legge, had accompanied him from Windsor Castle.

The Emperor had intended to be in London at ten o'clock.

After midnight the first instructions were cancelled, and some of the railway staff were up half the night rearranging the programme.

Three out of four of the inspectors at the Embassy appeared to be German. There was little cheering as the Emperor drove past them rapidly in a closed motor.

When his Majesty and Lord Roberts stopped out, a privileged group of Germans standing at the Embassy side doorway applauded with an English "Hail, hi, hi, hi!"

The Emperor smiled, and raised his hat, then passed into the Embassy with Count Metterich, the German Ambassador.

The party went to the principal reception room to receive deputations and addressees. These were from:—

The German Consulate-General.

The German Officers' Club in London.

The German Colony in London.

The German Protestant Church in England.

The German Seamen's Mission.

The Anglo-German Friendship Committee.

German ladies engaged in German charities in London.

British journalists.

The Lord Mayor of London and his two Sheriffs, and

The London County Council.

The last-named body was represented by Mr. H. Percy Harris, chairman, Mr. Stuart-Bankey, vice-chairman, Capt. in the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, Sir J. Williams Bess, M.P., and Mr. G. L. Gamble, clerk to the Council.

Sir William Trevelyan and his two Sheriffs—Sir W. H. Dunn and Sir T. B. Cramsey—thanked the Kaiser for their reception on their visit to Berlin last year.

The address from the German Colony in this country alluded to the fact that the Emperor's visit was generally recognised as a guarantee of the peace of the world, and assured his Majesty of their unwavering loyalty and devotion to the Fatherland.

The Kaiser received the L.C.C. deputation in the drawing-room, where the chairman, the vice-chairman, and Sir J. Williams Bess were presented to him.

His Majesty conversed with the chairman for some little time, seeming particularly interested in a union question.

Mr. Percy Harris mentioned that the County Council had started the Charlottenburg scheme in London on the model of that at Berlin.

In the course of further conversation his Majesty referred to the importance of electricity to industry, and supposed it was receiving the attention of the Council.

The address was then presented, and in reply the Emperor said he was gratified that so important a body as the County Council desired to give him an address of welcome.

He had been much pleased with the reception accorded to him in London. He regarded it as a testimony of the real bond of friendship which existed between this country and that over whose destiny it was his duty to preside.

LONDON VIEW OF CHINA SITUATION.

The Times says:—The sentiment and the movement denoted by the cry "China for the Chinese" appear to be growing both in force and range. Telegrams from Shanghai show that a strong agitation is being carried on by the Chinese in that city against an important railway concession acquired by an English company. The proposed line will branch southwards from the road now under construction between Shanghai and Nanjing, and will serve to link together the systems of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces. According to a preliminary agreement, made in 1898, the right to finance the undertaking belongs to a British syndicate, but great difficulty has been found in obtaining a permanent arrangement on the question. The Chinese Government even went so far, a year or two ago, as to authorise the provincial officials to build the railway. Now, when the Peking rulers have been induced to see the advisability of observing their treaty obligations, local feeling is violently opposing any surrender to the foreigners. It is somewhat ominous to learn that the native merchants are preparing to boycott British goods in order to enforce their views. Those who remember the serious crisis in Shanghai in December, 1905, will recollect that a similar step preceded the violent riots, which for some time threatened the safety of the foreign community. The difficulty of dealing with such manifestations of popular excitement lies in the fact that they are inspired by a strong and growing feeling. In the past Chinese opposition to railway enter price was largely due to ignorance and to bigoted prejudice against innovation. Now the nation is growing awake to the necessity for progress and development, but the people are jealous of foreign interference and hostile to foreign influence. National feeling is developing, and many of the educated class, especially the young students trained abroad, inspired and direct the opposition to foreign interests. Not only do they wish that all future development should be carried out by Chinese capital and under Chinese management, but they advocate the cancellation or redemption of existing concessions, and even demand the abolition of extra-territoriality at the Treaty Ports. This feeling has produced the bitter opposition to the Peking Syndicate in Shanai Province. It led to angry demonstrations against the Canton-Kowloon concession, and it is blocking the way of numerous railway and mining enterprises in other parts of China. Even Japan's long-cherished policy and aim in Manchuria thwarted. A number of questions, petty but troublesome, have led of late to much negotiation and discussion between Chinese and Japanese representatives, and keen vexation, not to say exasperation, has been caused in Japan by the unyielding and obstructive attitude of the Chinese. That the Chinese, in their bitter hostility to the foreigners, are setting in opposition to their true interests beyond question. Their object, at least the object of the more enlightened section, is to follow in Japan's footsteps, to reorganise China and to make her a great and powerful nation. Without foreign assistance and instruction, however, this goal will not be easily reached. It was only by welcoming the co-operation of Western races that the Japanese made their marvellous advance during the last thirty years. Among the instruments, likely to promote the enlightenment and development of the Chinese nation, scarcely any is so important as the introduction of easy and rapid means of communication through the Empire. Lack of railway facilities has probably been largely responsible for the stagnation of a gifted race in the past. The vast extent of the Empire and the many differences between its component parts have prevented any real sense of unity and rendered the problems of administration difficult in the extreme. Some time ago a telegraph system was established over the Empire; more recently the Chinese Post Office, organised by Sir Robert Hart, has been extending its operations. But railway development is as yet only beginning. And without foreign assistance, it is an advance that is seriously retarded. China has not as yet either the capital or the engineers to build all the lines she requires. The blunders and mismanagement that have prevented the progress of the construction of the great Canton-Hankow line, redeemed from an American company at a heavy price, do not promise any satisfactory results from purely Chinese enterprises. To oppose all foreign co-operation would therefore seem unwise and shortsighted, even from the standpoint of purely Chinese interests. And, if the Chinese repeat the charge of ingratitude now, they may find themselves deprived of assistance when they most require it. On the other hand, it should be possible for British concession-holders to recognise Chinese susceptibilities, and where possible to make such arrangements as may satisfy the wishes of a proud and sensitive race. Those who know the Chinese say that, rightly approached, they are generally willing to effect a compromise. If the Chinese can be satisfied that the European has no rapacious designs upon their country, that, on the contrary, external assistance will promote its progress and prosperity, there may still be many opportunities for Western enterprise to assist in opening and developing an Empire, which in extent of territory and variety of resources is probably second to none.

ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

A French avant, Professor Bordes, of the College de France, has demonstrated, says "The Daily Chronicle," Paris correspondent, that the mineral known as corundum, second in hardness only to the diamond, and worth about 25 a carat, can be converted into rubies and sapphires, the market value of which is about 250 a carat. The agency by which he accomplishes this is radium.

Professor Bordes, following up the discoveries of Professor and Mme. Curie, was led to experiment with radium, and the results of his rare robes have just been communicated to the Academy of Science. Purchasing a few carats weight of varicoloured corundum from a jeweller in the Rue de la Paix, he subjected it to the action of the radium. After a month the corundum had entirely changed its original colour. That which was formerly yellow became a fine clear ruby, the red became smoky, the violet turned sapphire, while the blue became the colour of a sapphire.

Having effected this wonderful metamorphosis the professor took his artificial gems to the jeweller from whom he had purchased the corundum in the first instance. The expert, after a minute examination, pronounced the specimens to be genuine precious stones. His surprise on learning of the professor's experiments was very great indeed.

M. Bordes argued that in future, when radium has become cheaper, it will be unnecessary to pay enormous prices for sapphires and rubies when they can be obtained from the more plentiful corundum. The artificially produced gems have been subjected to a series of tests, but their new colour cannot be modified by either electricity or the intense heat of a crucible.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA COMPANY.

This Company, which arrived yesterday from Manila per s.s. Taming, contains fifty members, and has been reorganised since last appearing in Hongkong, but the personnel is still preponderantly Australian. The opening performance of the ensuing season will be given to-night, Saturday, when "The Belle of New York" will be staged. The plans for the first week are open at the Robinson Piano Co.



MISS EVA POLLARD

in "The Belle of New York."

The Pollard's Lilliputians have been a here, dinary institution. It is now over a quarter of a century since the formation of the original company, many of whose members have achieved permanent fame as grown-ups. It is three years since their last appearance in Hongkong and they have returned after making a fourth theatrical tour of the world.

DEATH OF SIR LEOPOLD MCLINTOCK.

Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock died last month at the age of eighty-eight.

He entered the Navy seventy-six years ago, and afterwards served in four Arctic voyages. It was he who discovered the fate of Franklin's Arctic expedition. He made the voyage as captain in command of the "For," a little vessel of 177 tons, and in this vessel he passed two winters in the ice.

For his services on that occasion he received a knighthood.

I was during my long career made during these years that he found the remains of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated band, and the document giving an account of the abandonment of the ship and the death of Franklin.

The late Admiral was an Elder Brother of Trinity House, and held the degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. He was Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station from 1879 to 1882.

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